

ails have been kept at \$28 a ton, when they could be sold at a profit for \$18 a ton. I don't know why they kept the prices up."

"Was territory distributed as well as prices fixed at the Gary dinners?" was asked.

"Territory Distributed Itself," he replied.

"No, that wasn't necessary," he replied. "The prices were fixed and the territory distributed itself automatically in accordance with the point where the base was made. Sometimes we were forced out of a territory where we had had customers for years, but we picked up other customers in new territory to make up for the loss."

"The point was made about the distribution of the stock of the subsidiary companies of the Steel Corporation if the government won its suit. A majority of the stock of the Standard Oil Company was concentrated in a few hands, it was remarked, and the same men would hold a majority interest in the redistributed subsidiaries and not together. The same thing was true of the American Tobacco Company. But the Steel Corporation had approximately 150,000 stockholders, and no one man or group of men controlled a majority of the stock."

"I have answered that," he said. "This is a business proposition, and there will be no rate war. If we cannot get together in one way we will in another, and the government cannot stop us."

More talk of a kind calculated to quiet the fears of stockholders was uttered by one close to the confidences of the heads of the corporation. His attitude was one of thankfulness that at last the tedious wait was over and the worst was known.

"I do not think there is any reason for alarm," he observed. "This thing has been talked about so long that now that it is here every one will take it quietly. The shareholders ought to be inured by this time to rumors of a suit. At least, there will be no more scares based on such a rumor for the purpose of manipulating the stock market."

"Needless to say, the corporation will fight this matter out to the end. If ever there was a great combination anxious to comply with the law and treat all competitors with fairness and all its friends with kindness, it was the Steel Corporation. Its officers have been to Washington asking to be shown wherein the company fell short of the requirements of the law. Its policy has always been to avoid even the suspicion that it was attempting to restrain trade."

"This corporation differs from the other two big combinations which the government has recently ordered dissolved, in that its shareholders number considerably over one hundred thousand. Whatever the outcome of the suit may be, it will be a matter of wide public interest. It is to be hoped in the mean time that the shareholders will not jump at the conclusion that something terrible has happened and attempt to get rid of their stock before the matter is thrashed out in the courts."

BIG MEN GET SUMMONSES

Henkel Serves Morgan, Carnegie and Others in Steel Suit.

William Henkel, United States marshal, appeared to have a most glorious day of his life yesterday. To him fell the duty of serving the summonses and complaint on the many defendants living in this city or its vicinity who were named in the government's suit for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation.

Armed with the papers and accompanied by a deputy marshal Henkel made his first call on Edward H. Gary, chairman of the Steel Corporation, at the Waldorf-Astoria. He was expected, and his reception was cordial. The marshal then proceeded to No. 215 Madison avenue to serve the papers on J. Pierpont Morgan. Here, too, the doors were opened to him without delay, and Mr. Morgan accepted the papers, saying that he had read the news and had expected such service.

In the course of the day Marshal Henkel served the papers on Daniel G. Reid in his office at No. 115 Broadway, on John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in his office, at No. 11 Battery place, on Andrew Carnegie, at No. 1093 Fifth avenue, and on Charles Steele, in his office, at No. 23 Wall street.

Marshal Henkel will go to Tarrytown this morning to serve the papers on John D. Rockefeller, according to arrangements made yesterday.

NO DELAY, DICKINSON SAYS

Steel Suit To Be Pushed with Utmost Speed.

Chicago, Oct. 27.—Ex-Secretary Jacob M. Dickinson, special counsel for the government in preparing the case against the Steel Corporation, arrived here today. He said that any attempt to cause prolonged delay in the hearing of the case would be fought vigorously by the government, adding:

"The suit will be pushed through the courts with the utmost speed. There will be no delays of any kind. The action of the board of directors of the Steel Corporation in New York yesterday in cancelling certain of its ore leases was unexpected, as this was one of the objects aimed at in the suit. Under the terms of these leases the Steel Corporation was required to give two years' notice of a desire to terminate its contracts, which would make it impossible for the company to violate the lease before 1912. If the court decree is in favor of the government it will mean immediate cancellation of the leases."

"I have been working on these cases as much as I could for more than two months and believe we have all the necessary data to proceed with hearings. I do not expect to confer with President Taft nor any of the members of his Cabinet while here, but will return to Washington on Saturday night or Sunday."

"DON'T SELL AT A LOSS"

Ex-Judge Reed's Advice to Small Steel Stockholders.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 27.—Ex-Judge James H. Reed, chairman of the board of directors of the Carnegie Steel Company and a director of the United States Steel Corporation, said today:

"I cannot discuss the merits of the suit brought against the United States Steel Corporation, but I hope the thousands of small stockholders of the corporation will not be stampeded into selling their stock at a loss because of the suit, for they must know it is one thing to bring a suit and another to defend it. The suit is a business matter and should be handled as such. The corporation has tried to obey the law and treat everybody fairly, and that ought to be enough for anybody. The suit is not influenced by the exigencies of politics."

In the mean time the effect of the necessary uncertainty in the market for the interests of Pittsburgh. If the suit should be successful and lead to a separation of the companies, so they are active competitors, there will be a fine chance to settle the respective merits of Pittsburgh and Chicago as manufacturing centers."

Hunyadi János

Natural Laxative Water

Recommended by Physicians

Refuse Substitutes

Best remedy for CONSTIPATION

WICKERSHAM PLANS GREAT STEEL BATTLE

Does Not Expect Oil and Tobacco Decisions to Govern Present Suit.

LOOKS FOR NO COMPROMISE

Says Business Must Readjust Itself to New Conditions—Court Procedure Outlined.

Washington, Oct. 27.—Department of Justice officials do not feel that the Supreme Court decisions in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco cases will decide the United States Steel Corporation case. Attorney General Wickersham declared today that he is more than ever convinced that each case must be settled on its own merits and that the Oil and Tobacco cases cannot fairly be called "models" for solving the present question.

Mr. Wickersham was asked if he hoped to see business return to the conditions of competition which prevailed before trusts came into existence.

"I do not," he replied. "I cannot, because I do not think it possible. We cannot return to our swaddling clothes. We must readjust to a new set of conditions entirely."

"Do you think that can be done within the present laws, without further up-setting business?" he was asked.

"I hope so," he replied, "but I do not know."

"It ought to be made clear," Mr. Wickersham continued, "that there is no conflict in the Steel case between the Department of Justice and the Stanley committee of the House of Representatives, which has been investigating the Steel Corporation. That committee has been conducting its investigations to determine what legislation may be desirable to meet the economic question raised by trusts and combinations; the suit filed by the Department of Justice is a legal proceeding to compel the observance of the law."

When the Attorney General was asked if he hoped the Steel Corporation would volunteer to readjust its organization and avert a further prosecution of the suit, as has been done by the International Harvester Company, the Electrical Trust, the Southern Wholesale Grocers' Trust and other combinations, he indicated that he expected no such conciliatory move on the part of the Steel Corporation.

Department of Justice officials think it will be a fight to the finish.

Mr. Wickersham declined to say if he was preparing or considering criminal prosecutions of any of the defendants in the case.

"Rubbish!" Says Lehmann of Report.

Some comment was caused by the fact that the name of Solicitor General Frederick W. Lehmann does not appear on the complaint. Rumor had it that Mr. Lehmann had not been named in the government's bill because he was being considered for the vacancy in the Supreme Court caused by the death of Justice Harlan, and that as a justice he might be called upon to sit in the case.

"Rubbish!" was Mr. Lehmann's only comment when he heard this rumor.

It was pointed out that the office of the Solicitor General is so heavily taxed with Supreme Court cases that it was impossible for Mr. Lehmann to take charge of the case, though he will be associated with it. It was said today that Jacob M. Dickinson, ex-Secretary of War, who has been engaged as the government's special counsel, would occupy the same position in the case against the Steel Corporation that Frank B. Kellogg did in the Standard Oil case.

Court Proceedings Begin December 4.

The Steel Corporation's first step in the legal battle with the government will be taken on Monday, December 4. On that day an array of counsel which promises to include some of the most brilliant legal minds in America will formally appear before the United States Circuit Court at Trenton, N. J., in which the government's dissolution suit has been brought.

On January 2, 1912, the Steel Corporation is expected to file its answer to the government's charges. Several legal maneuvers of which the Steel Corporation's lawyers could avail themselves may postpone the date of their answer, for they have the right to ask the court to give thirty days' more grace, thus extending their time to February 2.

In the mean time they may demand to some of the government's allegations or they may demand a bill of exceptions. Either action would automatically delay the actual beginning of the trial. The government expects that none of the formalities of law will be overlooked by its opponents. It is possible, however, that no legal technicalities may be thrown in the way, and in that case the earliest date on which the trial can begin is January 2.

The procedure will be for Judges Gray, Lanning and Bullington to appoint a master to hear testimony. The master so appointed will take evidence in various parts of the country. It required a year and a half to take the testimony in the Standard Oil case. That was considered fairly good time. The government hopes to do as well with the Steel Corporation.

When the taking of testimony is finished and both sides have been heard the Circuit Court will decide the issue. Whichever side loses will appeal, and by the operation of the so-called expediting act the case will go to the Supreme Court.

"Certificate of Importance."

When the bill was filed at Trenton yesterday Attorney General Wickersham also filed the following "certificate of importance":

"I hereby certify that above entitled cause now pending in said court is a suit in equity brought by the United States against the United States Steel Corporation and the other defendants named therein, under the act of Congress entitled 'An act to protect trade and commerce against unlawful restraint and monopoly,' approved July 2, 1890, and that said suit is, in my opinion, a case of general public importance."

I therefore request that, complying with the provisions of the act of Congress entitled an act to expedite the hearing and the termination of suits in equity pending or hereafter brought under the act of July 2, 1890, approved February 11, 1901, you cause the cause to be given precedence over other cases in said court and be assigned for hearing at the earliest practicable date before not less than three of the circuit judges of said circuit, as provided by the act of February 11, 1901.

WILFRED D. WALKER DIVORCED.

(By Telegraph to The Tribune.)

Hartford, Conn., Oct. 27.—On the grounds of desertion and intolerable cruelty, Mrs. Beatrice J. F. Walker obtained a decree of divorce today from Wilfred D. Walker, a son of John Brisson Walker, former owner of the Connecticut Magazine.

Walker said tonight he intended to sue the older Walker for \$500,000 damages.

SUNDAY'S NEW-YORK TRIBUNE

Mailed anywhere in the United States for 25 cents a year.

SPILL BLOOD FOR SUFFRAGE

Continued from first page.

times. Also they both snorted loudly, which added to the realism.

Altogether, Mrs. Rublin said she thought the success of that first bout would show her value as a suffrage leader, in spite of the way Mrs. Penfield, of the Woman Suffrage party, and Mrs. Belmont and all the others sniffed at the enterprise.

Then came a boxing match between Willie McDonald and "Red" O'Neil, and another between Jerry Gaines and "The Bleached Blond." Two game little negroes.

Event followed event in quick succession, the later ones referred by "Young" Corbett and "Montana Dan" Sullivan.

But the hit of the evening was made by little Dorothy Frooks, the fifteen-year-old suffragette orator. When Dorothy, in a ravishing bonnet trimmed with a red rose, entered the ring and said she was going to make a speech a shout of applause went up that shook the roof.

"I feel like a windmill—I don't know which way to look," she cried, flashing smiles at the faces that surrounded the ring. "Look this way!" roared the men on the right. "Look this way!" roared the men on the left. But Dorothy wasn't abashed; she has made too many open air speeches for that.

"I don't see anything in boxing. I believe it is the animal instinct in men that makes them do it," she observed.

"Lord, what a rap! What a blif in the eye!" roared the men.

"But you see, men won't go to suffrage speeches," she continued, "so we've got to go to the places where men go and talk to them. Mrs. Rublin is going to have all kinds of affairs to bring men and women together, so the men will co-operate with us for suffrage. And I propose three cheers for Mrs. Rublin!"

And the cheers were given with a will.

BIBLE CLASS MEMBER SUED

Wife Charges a Rockefeller Pupil with Cruelty.

Papers asking alimony and counsel fees, pending separation, were filed by Mrs. Laura L. Sharlow before Justice Garretson, of the Supreme Court, in Brooklyn, yesterday, against her husband, Thomas Sharlow, a member of the Bible class of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church.

The grounds for separation set forth in the papers, it was said, were cruel and inhuman treatment. Mrs. Sharlow alleges her husband's manner toward her changed soon after their marriage, in October, 1910. She says he showed an unchangeable temper, was untidy and penurious, and gave her only \$6 a week for the upkeep of the house and her own expenses. So she became ill and went to her mother.

Mr. Sharlow denied the accusations of cruelty and of inhuman treatment, and charged his wife with coldness and lack of affection. He is president of the Sharlow Brothers Company, dealers in hardware, tinware and sheet iron, with offices at No. 442 West 42d street.

Mrs. Sharlow is a graduate of Adelphi College, and is the daughter of Abel Crook, of No. 113 St. James's Place, Brooklyn. She was a teacher in Sunday school previous to her marriage and had a class of one hundred young women. She was active in all the branches of church work and in several charity societies.

Three Judges to Try Case

Prosecutor Expects Long Delay in Steel Trust Trial.

Trenton, N. J., Oct. 27.—Three United States circuit judges, and not one, as originally reported, will sit in judgment on the bill brought by the government for the dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation. The judges will be George Gray, of Wilmington, Del.; Joseph Bullington, of Pittsburgh; and William M. Lanning, of Trenton—the same tribunal which recently decided in favor of the government in the Powder Trust suit.

A force of clerks will busy all morning at the office of Henry D. Oliphant, clerk of the United States Circuit Court, preparing the fifty-odd subpoenas which the marshal is to serve upon the individual and corporate defendants.

The federal attorney's office here does not expect a speedy trial of the suit. In the case of the suit against the Powder Trust, it was pointed out, twelve volumes represent the testimony and pleadings taken on the trial of the suit. The case against the Steel Corporation, considered even more far reaching and of greater scope than the Powder Trust suit, will hardly be completed within less than this time, they believe. Even then, they point out, the final decision may be delayed two years or more by appeal to the Supreme Court.

Under the rules of jurisprudence the defendants must make an appearance in answer to the subpoenas upon the next rule day, which in this case is December 4.

After answering the subpoenas counsel for the defendants will be allowed until January 1 to file their answer to the government's petition, but this time may be extended at the discretion of the court. The testimony will be taken by examiners in various parts of the country, and after it has been compiled the marshal will be testimony in rebuttal, arguments and other delays before a decision is reached.

WILLIAM J. BRYAN IS GLAD

Says Steel Suit Should Have Been Brought Years Ago.

Norfolk, Neb., Oct. 27.—William Jennings Bryan tonight declared he was glad to see the suit commenced against the United States Steel Corporation. He thought it should have been brought ten years ago, and that it is a suit in equity instead of a criminal prosecution, he said, shows that either the President recognizes that the anti-trust law is now worthless as a criminal law or that he does not want to punish big criminals.

The public, Mr. Bryan said, would now understand the meaning of the decision in the oil and tobacco cases nullifying the criminal part of the law by inserting the word "monopolistic."

"I believe in criminal punishment of those who violate the anti-trust law," said Mr. Bryan, "but I believe that the Supreme Court decisions in the oil and tobacco cases make it practically impossible to punish trust magnates criminally and satisfy that which was the purpose of the law, and that the law is packed to secure such a decision."

AMERICAN RAILS LOST

Open at 59 and Drop to 52, Finishing Fractionally Higher.

LONDON, Oct. 27.—Dealers in the American market assembled earlier than usual this morning. United States Steel opened nominally at 59, but soon fell to 57, then to 54½, and 54 points below parity.

The amount of stock changing hands, however, was small, compared with the big decline, and there was not much excitement. Erratic movements were followed by bear covering, and lifted the quotation to 56, at which figure buyers were found.

At 11 o'clock, however, the market was very unsettled, and a gradual advance was eagerly awaited. No other dealings in American rails had yet occurred. The holders here were rather frightened at the government's action, but the principal offerings appear to have been called over night from Wall Street.

American rails later dropped from 56 to 54½ in sympathy with the Steel stocks, but the market hardened fractionally around noon, when in the absence of further selling Steel was quoted at 54½, or 1½ above the lowest.

In the street Steels touched 53½, and then reacted to 52½. The later day dealings were quiet.

Berlin, Oct. 27.—The news regarding United States Steel created little surprise here. The newspapers comment briefly on the situation, in a large part merely pointing out that the immediate effect of the government's action has already been discounted. The belief is expressed in some quarters that in the long run the financial world will not be seriously discommodated by the anti-trust suits.

"The Berliner Tageblatt" considers that the American government has a good case. The history of the company showing that it aimed at monopoly.

With the exception of American securities the Bourse was not affected today. Other securities closed strong and higher.

HEAVY BREAK IN STEEL

Common Drops 8½ Points on News of Government Suit.

GENERAL LIST DECLINES

Brokers in Wild Rush to Sell at Opening—Total Transactions About 1,853,000 Shares.

United States Steel common broke heavily in yesterday's stock market, as was to have been expected, its maximum loss being 8½ points, on the news that the government had begun suit for the dissolution of the Steel Corporation. The general list declined in sympathy with it, the market making little or no recovery until late in the afternoon.

The recent announcement that the Steel Corporation had decided to terminate at the earliest possible date its lease of the Great Northern ore properties, an announcement which was confirmed on Thursday afternoon by formal action of the directors, had been widely taken as meaning that there would probably be no government suit, as it had been in its extensive control of ore lands that the Commission of Corporations had found the Steel Corporation to have a monopolistic feature. The filing of the government's bill, word of which did not reach the Street until after the close of the market on Thursday afternoon, caused widespread apprehension all over the United States and among stockholders in many other countries.

Steel common fell sharply on the London exchange before the New York report of the selling probably having been on New York orders. The opening here was excited. Selling orders had been received overnight from everywhere, and the crowd of brokers assembled to execute these orders was so great as to extend far beyond the immediate region of the trading post at which transactions in this stock are ordinarily conducted. A roar not even surpassed in volume in the Stock Exchange board room greeted the sounding of the bell which marked the beginning of business, each of the masses of brokers in the Steel crowd striving to make himself heard above the din to which all alike were contributing, while in other branches of the room there were energetic offers of many other issues.

The opening in Steel common was "wide," with simultaneous sales of 25,000 shares at prices ranging between 55 and 54½, which compared with Thursday's last price of 58½. Support was apparently attempted for the price advanced to 54½, in a few transactions, but the volume of the selling by timid investors, by holders of weakly margined speculative accounts and by operators for the decline was too great to be resisted successfully, and by noon the price had fallen to 50½, and in the early afternoon to 50, its low for this year.

The preferred opened at 104, 4½ points down from Thursday night, touched its low of the day, 103, on the next sale, and shot up to 104½ on the third transaction. At noon it was selling at 103½, the smallest trading fraction above its low level. The sinking fund bonds opened at 100½, against 102½ as the final price of the preceding day, and ruled at around that figure during the session, moving within a range of 1½ points between 100½ and 101, the close being unchanged from the opening price.

The standard railway stocks opened from 1½ to 1½ points down, and declined further as the session advanced. Union Pacific at its lowest showed a loss of 3½ points from Thursday's close, and Reading 3 points, while more serious declines were recorded among them 3 points in International Harvester, 4½ in General Electric and 4½ in American Smelting and Refining company.

At the low levels there was heavy covering of short contracts, and the rally was assisted by commission house buying on a large scale and by the execution of a large number of odd lot buying orders, purchased at a price of 100½, and a few other orders of many thousands of shares of Steel common being made up for account of London, which had been a heavy seller of the stock in the morning.

There was some profit taking and renewed short selling toward the end of the session, but final prices were well above the lowest. Steel common closed at 52½, a net loss of 6½ points, and Steel preferred at 103½, a net loss of 4½. Among the other net declines were 2½ points in American Copper, 2½ in Reading, 2½ in Union Pacific, 1 point each in Southern Pacific, St. Paul and Westinghouse, ¾ in International Harvester, ¾ in General Electric and ¾ in Republic Iron and Steel preferred.

Total transactions were about 1,853,000 shares, or a million shares greater than on Thursday. The volume of Steel common was especially awaited. No other dealings in American rails had yet occurred. The holders here were rather frightened at the government's action, but the principal offerings appear to have been called over night from Wall Street.

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DROP SUIT AGAINST BERRI

Democratic Judiciary Candidates Say It Was a Mistake.

BACKDOWN STIRS BOROUGH

Brooklyn Publisher Asserts Incident May Not Be as Near Ended as It Looks.

"For the first time in the history of the 2d Judicial District the tainted touch of Tammany is laid on a judiciary ticket nominated here. The Democratic people had nothing to do with these nominees pure and simple, and to one of them, there is already a rumor of a shocking scandal involving the payment of a large sum of money."

So "The Standard-Union," of Brooklyn, said two weeks or so ago about the nomination of Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, Patrick E. Callahan, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and ex-Congressman William Willett for the Supreme Court of the borough. These candidates did not dare press the charges of ill repute which they made against William Berri, publisher of "The Standard-Union," in consequence, fearing to have their political sponsors and managers face the music of an examination as to the methods and records involved.

Also, they withdrew the suit yesterday, apologizing in a letter to Mr. Berri, that it was a mistake and expressing "sincere regret" that the proceeding had been instituted.

"Are you going to crawl?" asked Colonel William N. Dykman, attorney for the candidates, in the Adams street police court, Brooklyn, a week ago, following the arrest of Mr. Berri.

"The responsible party is in court," responded Meier Steinbrink, Mr. Berri's lawyer, "and the defense is prepared to proceed with this case as rapidly as possible."

In the same court, Dykman's law partner, stepped to the bar when the case against the publisher was called, and said in the midst of a breathless silence:

"I have been instructed by the complainants in this action to withdraw this complaint with the permission of the court."

"The instructions of the complainants," exclaimed Chief Magistrate Kemper, "yes, your honor," returned the lawyer.

The court turned to Mr. Steinbrink, who handed him a letter. It was dated, "Brooklyn, October 25, 1911," and was addressed to the defendant. Its message was:

Referring to the matter of the proceedings now pending in the magistrate's court wherein you are the complainant against me, I am sorry to say that I have sincerely regret having instituted those proceedings, or having thereby caused you any annoyance. We have now agreed to terminate the matter by withdrawal of the proceedings in court.

The letter was signed by the complainants, Surrogate Herbert T. Ketcham, Patrick E. Callahan, Assistant Corporation Counsel, and ex-Congressman William Willett.

Court Dismisses Complaint.

"In view of the statement of counsel and this letter," said the court, after reading the paper, "the complaint is dismissed."

The news of the withdrawal of the charge spread quickly. Democratic politicians received the news with something akin to a gasp. People were soon talking about it everywhere.